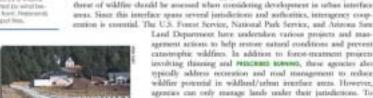
Navigating This Document

- Background Text: the main "body" of the plan provides information describing the conditions and trends of a particular planning topic.
- **Definitions**: many terms or concepts are defined in the margin to provide more detail or clarity to the background text.
- Graphics: photos, maps, and illustrations provide visuals for information discussed in the background text as well as highlighting unique aspects of the county.
- **Glossary Terms:** words marked in green smallcaps are defined in the glossary.

Cocorino County Arisono + The Comprehensive Flori Wildland/Urban Interface HANG/URBAN INTERACT IS a concern in Coccentro County because of the potential uildiand fuels to ignite combastible structures and vice-versa. Distroying bornes, property, and trees is just one way that wildfine harms an area. Wildfines can destroy nantat, soils, and focus health, disrupting economic stability, transportation conidors, recreation opportunities, water supplies, and scenery, as well as undermining a commu-nity's errorismal and spiritual well-being. In Cocomin County, the threat of wildline is serious because of our vast expanses of wildland and sensoned freest conditions. Instead of open stands of large, widely spaced trees, forcets are now overcrowded with unmerally dense thickets of smaller trees. These stands are more susceptible to autastrophic "crown fires," which move rapidly from the ground into tree crowns and then spread from crown to crown. These highintensity fires are more ecologically destructive than the law-intensity fires in healthy, natural frecent. Fire officials recognize that the question is not whether catastrophic wildlines will occur-but when





Reducing the threat of estastruphic wildfire is a priority in the wildfard/subsat interface. The geographic extent of this interface should be increased to include areas beyond the force boundary. As proven during the 2002 Roder-Chediski wildfire, thousands of scres can been in one day, and wind can transport fitteeasts and ignite spot fitte up to 1.5 miles ahead. Additionally, because so many variables affect fire behavior, no set distience from bosses or communities would apply in all situations. Therefore, the personnal threat of wildfire should be assessed when considering development in soften interface

> Land Department have undertaken various projects and management actions to help restore natural conditions and prevent catastrophic wildfins. In addition to forcet-treatment projects involving thinning and resument somests, these agencies also opically address recreation and road management to reduce wildfire potential in wildland/arban interface areas. However, agenties can only manage lands under their jurisdictions. To maximize the effectiveness of such actions, corresponding total ments are also moreousy on adjacent private bods.

The County not intly requires that new developers formulate plans for forest stewardship and facts MINGARON, but it has also adopted safeguards for carrying these plans into the future These sufepunds include attaching requirements, conditions of approved, and recorded community to development requests to halp ensure that proporties are maintained in accord with the stewaship plans. Other possible serious include schoping advisory or mandatory codes designed to produce more fire resistant hubblings and adopting architectural and six development standards designed to produce more "defensible" and "survivable" structures in orban interface areas.

Creating DEPENDED SPACE and DRIVWARD SPACE

interacts from the Defendile space practices arehan receiving the amount of flavorable vegetation, decreasing the amount of flavorable vegetation, distributing plant height, and armiging plants to provide adoptine spacing. Such practure can significantly increase the likelihood of a home surviving a wildfar; however, the sent "defensible" implies that someone will be these to defend it. In reality, if a major wildfire occors, there will never be enough fire engines to defind every home in the









Public Safety + Coconino County Arizona community. The concept of survivable space gives one step further. It refers to property design practices that increase the likelihood of structures surviving a wildfire without active intervention by fire prosection services. The National Fire Protection Association, in conjunction with other agencies and organizations, has developed the Firevise Communities Program to promote development practices that decrease the effects of canatosphic wildland fires. The Firewise approach considers the terrain, vegetation, building materials, and architectural design of a site. Its goal in are continuous fuel sources and the chance of structural ignition. Reduce the fireat of catastrophic widtles in the wildland/urban Inhertoce. Policies: Major developments and a 6 year in the wildland/orbus interface must provide our suvership / facts mitigation plan and property maintenance covenants incorporating the principles of defensible and survivable space. 2. For development in the wildland/orban interface, the use of Firewise landscaping and construction o send monerials is encouraged. 3. When considering development projects in or near the wildland/urban interface, the County encourages property owners and developers to consult with forest managers and land management agencies in developing fire mitigation plans to ensure compatibility. Floods, Earthquakes, & Slopes In addition to wildfires, other natural nations of concern in Coconino County include floods, earthquakes, and landslides. Because the ground is IMPERMEASIE in many areas, floods can occur in response so executive minful and supremelt. The Cassens Cassey Zooing Ordnew addresses floods in the Potternam Management Overlay Zone. However, although this overlay zone includes provisions for flood-hazzed reduction, it does not probabit or prevent development in flood-poors arms. It only requires that new construction does not exernach on the "floodway"—the main channel required for the discharge of a 100-THAN TIDOD. The TIDODYLAN management regulations help ensure that property of can obtain assurance under the National Phosd Insurance Program and that the County can obtain disserer relief from the FEDERAL EMPROMET MANAGIMEN ASSINCY (FEMA). tion County is at moderate risk for earthquakes, according to the ARRESSA Earts GRARE INFORMATION CITYER of Northern Arisons University. Numerous geologic raunture-1065 comprise the NORMON ANIONA SOSMIC BUT, including the Cataract Creek, Mess Burn, and Bright Angel systems. The Cameret Creek system underlies the Flagsraff region and includes the Lake Mary fields. Damaging earthquakes occurred 1996, 1910, and 1912; minor quakes occur every year, on average. The chance of an earthquake of magnitude 6 or higher is about 50 percent in the next 30 years. The worst-case scenario for the Flagstaff community would be an earthquake of magnitude 7 or higher on the Catathence of taking equalited is socieeded in any given year rser Creek finds system. Other areas of the county would experience less potential durage because they are less developed. For construction purposes, Construit County is classified under the thursman Barcham Coon (UBC) as being in Seismic Zone 2b. The earthquike provisions of the code are intended to protect against major structural ful

- 5 Goal Statements: a goal for each section is provided to define the relationship between the plan's background text and policies.
- 6 Policies: policy statements for each section provide direction for decision-making.
- 7 Conservation Guideline References: many policies are followed by a reference to the guidelines found in the plan's Conservation Framework.
- 8 See Also: cross-referencing sidebars are provided as links to other, related areas within the plan.
- 9 Partnership Logos: the four symbols reflect Our Vision for the County (1. community values; 2. growth & development; 3. conservation & environmental quality; and 4. community partnerships).







